THE NEW CHARTER.

Provisions of the Proposed Municipal Law.

The Election for Mayor and Aldermen To Be Held on the Last Friday in May.

Radical Changes in the Government.

NO FEES FOR CITY OFFICERS.

Heads of Departments To Be Cut Off, Put Together and Glued On.

The following is the new charter for the government of New York introduced last night by Mr. Palmer in the Senate and passed to-day. It now goes to the Assembly :-

An Act relating to the local government of the city of

goes to the Assembly:—

As Act relating to the local government of the city of New York.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do cuact as follows:—

Sections I.—There shall be three Aldermen elected in each Senate district, and one Assistant Aldermen elected in each Assembly district at the charter election in the city of New York, which shall be held on the last Friday of May, 1872, who shall take office at the expiration of the terms of office of the present Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen. The said Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen os elected shall hold office until noon on the first Tuesday in May, 1874. There shall be Aldermen elected at the charter election in 1874, and every two years thereafter, who shall take office at noon on the first Tuesday in May following their election. There shall be Assistant Aldermen elected at the charter election in 1874, and annually thereafter at every succeeding charter elections, who shall take office at noon on the first Tuesday in May in each and every year following their elections. Who shall take office at noon on the first Tuesday in May in each and every year following their elections in the city of New York, so far as they are applicable in respect to the manner of conducting elections and the canvass and estimate of votes, shall apply to every election held under the provisions of this act. The meetings of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen respectively shall be public, except in case of riot, pestilence or invasion. In cases of riot, pestilence or invasion. In cases of riot, pestilence or invasion and respectively hall be public, except in case of riot, pestilence or invasion and respectively for the city of New York to the last Friday of May, in the year 1872, and the person chosen at a charter election to be held on the second Tuesday of April in every second year, and shall hold office from the office of Mayor, or whenever by sickness, absence from the city, or other cause, he shall be prevented from attending to

less the disability or absence of the Mayor shall have continued at least five days.

SEC. 4.—Whenever there shall be a vacancy in the office of Mayor before the expiration of a term, there shall be an election for Mayor at the next general election, and the person then elected shall hold office for the unexpired term.

SEC. 5.—The Mayor shall receive an annual salary of \$10,000. He shall employ such clerks and experts as may be necessary for the discharge of his duties, and shall render to the Board of Aldermen every three months an account of the expenses of his office, and therein shall plate in detail the announts paid and agreed to be paid by him, for salaries to such clerks and experts respectively; but the aggregate of the expenses incurred by him shall not exceed in any year the sum of \$35,000. unless a larger sum shall be appropriated in pursuance of law.

SEC. 6.—The Mayor shall sign cach resolution or ordinance if he approve it, or return the same to the Board in which it originated, within ten days, Sundays excepted, if he does not approve it, or return the same to the Board in which it originated, within ten days, Sundays excepted, and within ten days, Sundays excepted, after such veto, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected thereto, puch resolution or ordinance shall equality become effective if he shall neglect to return the same within such ten days. In case an ordinance or resolution or more shall embrace appropriations or expenditures for more

passed as above provided.

Suc. 7., No resolution or ordinance for alienating or leasing any property of the city, or which involves the appropriation of public moneys, or the incurring of any expense, or the taxing or assessing of said city, shall be passed or adopted until at least five days after the same shall have been introduced and entered upon the journal; nor shall any such ordinance or resolution be passed or adopted unless by a vote of two-thirds of the members of each Board. No additional allowance beyond the legal claim which shall exist under any contract with the Oorporation, or for any services on its account, shall be passed, except by a unanimous vote of all the members of each Board present.

Sec. 8.—The Clerk of the Board of all the members of

passed, except by a unanmous vote of all the members of each Board present.

SEC. 8.—The Clerk of the Board of Aldermen shall keep the seal of the city; and his signature shall be necessary to all leases, grants and other documents, as under exist-ing laws. He may employ such number of assistant clerks as the Board of Aldermen may authorize. He may assign any clerk to any duties other than those for which he was first employed. The Clerk of the Board of Assistant Alder-men may employ such number of assistant clerks as the Board of Assistant Aldermen may authorize: provided

Board of Assistant Aldermen may authorize: provided that the whole amount appropriated for the pay of the said elerk and that of his assistants shall not in any year exceed the sum of \$30,000.

Sc. 9.—Immediately after adjournment the clerk of each board shall, omitting all formal and technical details, prepare a brief abstract of all resolutions and ordinances introduced, and all recommendations of committees which propose or contemplate any specific improvement involving the appropriation of public moneys or the taxing or assessing of property in the city. He shall at once transmit to the person appointed to supervise the publication of the city journal such abstract to be published as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 10.—Excent to authorize the situation of the December to authorize the authorized to the published as hereinafter provided.

which propose or contemplate any specific improvement involving the appropriation of public moresyes or the taxing or assessing of property in the city. He shall at once transmit to the person appointed to supervise the published as hereinafter provided.

Size. 10.—Except in anticipation of the revenues of the here current way. Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of the sums now authorized by law.

Size. 11.—The Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen shall receive an annual salary of \$2,000 each, and no other salary or compensation as Supervisor or otherwise.

Size. 12.—Hereafter all vacancies that occur in the office of head of any departments of the city government by centering the city of t

said department upon subordinates in the Police Department.

See. 16. The Register of Records, in addition to the duties now devolved upon him, shall, under the direction of the Board of Police, cause to be kept in each police precinct as tull and complete record of the name and place of residence of each inhabitant of the precinct, and such other facts as the Board of Police may, from time to time, direct. He shall cause said records to time, direct. He shall cause said records to day of January in each year, and shall, under the direction of the Board of Police, take all proper and necessary means to obtain and secure, take all proper and necessary means to obtain and secure, themselves, early and full information of changes of residents themselves, early and full information of changes of residence and renovals, so as to keep said records as full, complete and accurate as possible.

17.—The City Inspector shall under the rision of the Board of Realth, have e of the cleaning of the streets, avenues and places of the city. He shall supervise and the performance of the conditions of any existing set for such cleaning, and shall vertorm such additions of the performance of the performance of the conditions of any existing set for such cleaning, and shall vertorm such additions of the performance of the perform

dometaling as in the opinion of the Board of Health accessary to keep said streets, avenues and public faces clean. He shall possess all tup fowers and rights imposed upon or reserved to the City Inspector in any law, ordinance or contract now in force, so far as the same relates to street cleaning. For the purpose of doing such additional cleaning, and for supplying any default in the performance of any existing contract, and for cleaning said streets, avenues and places after the expiration or secone termination of any existing contract, the Board of Health shall, with the approval of the Mayor and Comptroller, purchase or hire the carts, horses, tools and materials necessary for cleaning and keeping clean such streets, avenues and public places. The comptroller is hereby authorized and directed from time to lime to issue and sell such amount of honds at not less than their par value as may be necessary to pay the expense of purchasing the necessary carts, horses, tools and materials. Sec. 18.—The Department of Public Works shall have cognizance and control of the survey and inspection of buildings, and there shall be in said department a bureau for the survey and inspection of buildings, and there shall be in said department a bureau for the survey and inspection of buildings, and there shall be in said department a bureau for the survey and inspection of buildings, and there shall be in said department a bureau for the survey and inspection of the Commissioner of Public Works, excretes the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed by law upon the Department of Buildings. The offices of Superintendent of Railroads and of Ferries are hereby abolished.

Sec. 19.—The Department of Public Works shall have all the powers and functions herefore and now possessed

offices of Superintendent of Raingaus and hereby abolished.

SEC. 19.—The Department of Public Works shall have all the powers and functions heretofore and now possessed by the Department of Parks in relation to boulevards, streets and avenues above Fifty-ninth street in raid city, not embraced within the limits of any park or public streets and avenues above Pitty-ninth street in raid city, not embraced within the limits of any park or public Michaelm and the composed of a chief commissioner and four commissioners. The chief commissioner shall receive an amount of the commissioner shall receive an amount of the commissioner shall receive an amount of \$2,000 each. No firenan or officer shall be removed except upon charges preferred against bim, and after an opportunity given him to be heard before the Board or a committee thereof. The chief commissioner and [commissioners first appointed shall take office on the 15th day of July, 1872, and hold office until the 1st day of June, 1874. The terms of office of their successors shall be two years, but persons appointed to fill vacancies shall hold only for the unexpired term.

SEC. 21.—The Department of Public Parks of the city of New York shall hereafter be composed of and have for its bead a chief commissioner and four commissioners. The chief commissioner shall receive an annual salary of \$7,500. The commissioners shall receive no compensation. The persons first appointed shall take office on the 16th day of July, 1872, and hold office until the 1st day of June, 1874. The term of office of their successors shall be two years, but persons appointed to fill vacancies shall hold only for the unexpired term.

SEC. 22.—The Department of Docks of the city of New York shall hereafter be composed of and have for its head a chief commissioner and four commissioners shall receive an annual salary of \$7,500. The commissioner and four commissioners shall receive properson appointed the properson of the city of New York shall hereafter be composed of and have for its head a chief commissioner and four commissioners. The chief commissioner shall receive an annual salary of \$7,500. The commissioner and four commissioners. The chief commissioner shall receive an annual salary of \$7,500. The persons appointed to fill vacancies shall be two years, but persons appointed to fill vacancies shall be dealers of bon

persons appointed to fill vacancies shall hold only for the unexpired term. Not more than one mullion of dollars of bonds shall be issued in any one year for the purposes of this department.

Sac. 23.—The Department of Public Charities and Correction of the city of New York shall hereafter be composed of and have for its head a chief commissioner and iour commissioners. The chief commissioner shall receive an annual salary of \$7.500, and the commissioners shall receive an annual salary of \$7.500, and the commissioners shall receive an annual salary of \$7.500, and the commissioners shall receive an annual salary of \$7.500, and the commissioners shall receive an annual salary of \$7.500, and the commissioners shall receive an annual salary of \$7.500, and the commissioners shall receive an annual salary of \$7.500, and the commissioners of the conflict of their successors shall be two years, but persons appointed to fill vacancies shall be two years, but persons appointed to fill vacancies shall hold office only for the unexpired term.

Sac. 24. The Department of Finance shall have control of all the fiscal concerns of the corporation and the money appropriated for carrying on the business of the corporation. It shall prescribe the forms of keeping and rendering all city accounts, and the madner in which all salaries shall be drawn, and the mode by which all creditors, officers and employes of the corporation shall be paid. All payments by or on behalf of the corporation shall be paid. All payments by or on behalf of the corporation shall be made through the proper disbursing officers of the Department of Finance, by means of warrants drawn on the treasury by the Comptroller, and countersigned by the Mayor. Nothing in this section contained shall be construed to limit or in any manner affect the Comptroller shall countersian all heeks legally and properly drawn by the Chamberlain.

Sec. 25.—All accounts rendered to or kept in the other departments shall be subject to the inspection and revision of the Comptroller; a

his bank book to the Comptroller on the first Tuesday of every month, and oftener when required. The accounts of the city treasury shall be annually closed on the hast do to November, and shell be examined and the shall be annually closed on the less than three nor more than five persons, to be appointed by concurrent resolution of the Common Council. Such committee shall examine the accounts and vouchers of the common control in the common council in the common council in the common council in the common council in the following ments of annuary the amount of money received years and the Common Council in the following ments of annuary the amount of money received years and the amount of money received years and the amount of money received by the Comptroller, the amount of moneys received by the Chamberlain who shall be in upon the execution of the duties of his office, the balance in the Treasury on the last day of November preceding such examination, the amount of moneys borrowed for or on the credit of the city during use nyes, and the amount of the purposes for which and the authority under which such bonds were issued. Such committee shall also compare the warrants drawn by the Comptroller on the preceding such examination, with the several laws and ordinances under which the same shall purport to have been drawn, and shall in like manner to have been drawn, and shall in like manner to have been drawn. The major part of the members of the comptroller of the city drawn, and shall in like manner to have been drawn. The major part of the members of the comptroller of the city treasury. The said Chamberlain shall, by written house, and the property of the county which, in their opinion, he had no power to draw, they shall specify the same in their report, with their receives a compensation of \$10 for every day during which he shall be employed in the actual execution and the common of the county of the common of the county of the city the city shall be paid which, in their opinion, he had no power to draw, t

five trustees, one to hold office until the 1st day of July, 1873, one to hold office until the 1st day of July, 1873, one so hold office until the 1st day of July, 1876, one so hold office until the 1st day of July, 1876, and one to hold office until the 1st day of July, 1876, and one to hold office until the 1st day of July, 1876, and one to hold office until the 1st day of July, 1876, and one to hold office until the 1st day of July, 1876, and one to hold office until the 1st day of July, 1877. Hereafter, on the first Wednesday of Jule In each year, the Board of Education shall appoint one trustee for each ward, to hold office for the term of the years from the 1st day of July then next. Said trustees shall be residents of the ward for which they are severally appointed. The terms of office of the present trustees of common schools of the city of New York shall end, and their official functions cease, on the appointment of their successors by the Board of Education, in pursuance of this act.

Sec. 32.—Vacancies in school officers shall be filled as follows:—If there shall be less than five commissioners or three inspectors in any district, or five trustees in any ward, every vacancy shall be filled, in the case of a commissioner, by appointment by the Mayor, until the same can be filled at a charter election, and in case of an inspector or trustee, for the unexpired portion of the term in which the vacancy exists, in the manner provided by this act for the appointment of inspectors and trustees. Every vacancy in the office of a commissioner occurring more than ten days previous to any charter election, shall be filled at the next charter election for the unexpired portion of the term in which the vacancy exists.

Sec. 33.—The heads of the Finance Department, Department of Public Works, Department of Charities and Correction, Fire Department, Health Department, Department of each and every bureau of said department, Department of each and every bureau of said department, per any of them, shall furnish to any

kept by such department, tureau or officer, or such part thereof as may be demanded, upon the payment of five cents for every hundred words thereof by the person demanding the same.

Sec 34—All boots, accounts and papers in any department of the control of the control of the large section of this act, shall at all times be open to the inspection of any tax payer, subject to the year and the preceding section of this act, shall at all times be open to the inspection of any tax payer, subject to the same manner of the control of the payer of the supreme Court for leave to make such inspection as such epartment, bureau or officer apply to any Justice of the Supreme Court for leave to make such inspection as such justice shall by his order authorize, and specify the time and manner of such inspection in said order.

Sec 35.—It shall be the duty of the Comptroller to publish in the City Journal two months before the annual election of charter officers in each year, for the general information of the citizens of New York, a full and detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the corporation during the year ending on the first day of the month in which such publication is made, and the cash balances on such day, and in every such statement, the different sources of city revenue and the amount received from each; the several appropriations made, the objects for which the same were made, and the amount of moneys expended under cach; the moneys borrowed on the credit of the corporation, the authority under which each loan was made, and the terms on which the same was obtained, shall be inclearly and p

corporation. It shall prescribe the forms of keeping and salarses shall be rawn, and the under by which made by which and the salar shall be rawn, and the under the proper distaired offers the part of the party of parties to the contract, a copy of the party of the party of parties to the contract, a copy of the party of the party of parties to the contract, a copy of the party of the party of parties to the contract, a copy of the party of the party of parties to the contract, a copy of the party of the party of parties to the contract, a copy of the party of the party of parties to the contract, a copy of the party of the party of parties to the contract, a copy of the party of the party of party of parties to the contract, a copy of the party of

other person so to convert it, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemenor, and, in addition to the penaltics imposed by law, shall foreit his office and be excluded forever and any person who shall withfully swent failed in the common council, or Departy and any person who shall withfully swent failed in the common council, or Departy and any person who shall withfully swent failed in the common council, or Departy or any seat in the Common Council, or Departy whose salary is paid from the city treastry, shall be made to any but the prevailing party. Nor shall such appropriation be made to such prevailing party except upon the written certificate by the chief officer of the Law Department as to the value of the services rendered in the council of the council of the provisions hereinbefore contained the Law Department shall assign counsel to the Comptroller or Alderman making the application; but should such Comptroller or Alderman see fit to employ the common Council for his or their payment except upon a certificate of the Justice or justices before whom the proceedings have been had that there was probable cause for taking such proceedings.

or appointment, under this charter, who shall, during his term of office, accept, hold or retain any other rivi election or appointment, under this charter, who shall, during his term of office, accept, hold or retain any other rivi election or appointment, under this charter, who shall, during his site erm of office, accept, hold or retain any other rivi election or appointment, under this charter, who shall, during his site erm of office, accept, hold or retain any other rivi election or appointment, under this charter, who shall, during his site form of the Lagislature, or who had the common Council for the same council and officer to the State, except the office of honor, trust or emolument under the government of the United States, or of the State, except the office, accept he will be deemed the provided by the proposal shall during his same and the provided his payment

Common Council or either board thereof) shall be printed. No more than 5,000 copies of the city journal in addition for such number as may be subscribed for, or of the work known as the Manual of the Common Council, or of any similar work, shall be printed; and no such work shall be enabellished with any pictures of any description, except a map of the city, and all contracts for such pictures shall be void. The city journal shall be published daily, Sondays and legal holidays excepted; and a copy of said City Journal shall be sent by carrier to all newspapers in the city, and te all libraries or institutions in the city that may apply for it. The said City Journal shall be intrinshed to any person wishing the same at two cents per copy, or sent to subscribers at \$5 per annum, payable in advance. Nothing shall be contained in the City Journal saide from official matters expressly antiborized in this charter. The Mayor shall appell a suborized in this charter. The Mayor shall appell a contained in the city that may apply for the shall collect and receive an annual salary of \$5,000. He shall collect and receive an annual salary of \$5,000. He shall collect and receive an annual salary of \$5,000. He shall collect and receive and published and shall cause them to be prouptly published in the City Journal. All advertisements and notices required to be protabled by any officer or department of the city government shall be a sufficient compliance with any law requiring shall be a sufficient compliance with any law requiring publication of the City Journal as the Mayor shall deem necessarry.

Sec. 47.—On the first day of July, in the year 1872, the term of the present Mayor of the city of New York shall expire, and on the first end of the city of New York shall expire, and on the Commissioners of Public Parks, the Commissioners, the Commissioners of Public Parks, the Commissioners, the Commissioners of Health, and all other officers whose places are directed or authorized to be supplied by this net. All of said outgoing

now existing.

SEC. 49.—Each and every of the provisions of this act re-lating to the charter election first to be held, and the election of officers first to be chosen under this act, shall take effect immediately. All other provisions of this act shall take effect on the first day of July, 1872.

EXTENSIVE RAILROAD TRANSFER.

Judgment Against the Boston, Hartford and Eric Ferry Extension Railroad Company-Foreclosure of Mortgage-Sale of Its Property to Homer Ramsdell for \$125,000.

NEWBURG, May 3, 1872. In 1867 the Boston, Hartford and Eric Ferry Extension Railroad Company purchased from Mr. and Mrs. Homer Ramsdell, of this city, the Newburg and Fishkill ferry, with boat, franchise and real estate in this city, for \$410,000. The property on the Newburg side of the river comprises what is known as the "Long Dock," the principal steamboat landing of the place: the ferry house and slip, two large buildings, the whole having a frontage on the Hudson River of 150 feet, and extending eastward from the Front street line and into the river 290 feet. The purchase also included dock property near the foot of First street. The company's fortunes rose and fell with those of the unfortunate Boston, Hartford and Erie, whose history is so familiar to railroad men, and at this time it was supposed to be in a flourishing condition, with splendid prospects ahead of it. It also purchased on the east side of the river, nearly opposite Newburg, what is known as the Denning's Point property; also the Wiltsie, Rumsey, Coleman and other properties, at a very heavy cost. The intention of the company was to form a railroad and tention of the company was to form a railroad and ferry connection between the Boston, Hartford and Erie, on the east side of the river, and the Erie Railway at its Newburg terminus on the west side. The Boston, Hartford and Erie Ferry Extension Railroad Company on the 17th of August, 1867, executed to James W. Taylor and George W. Townsend, of Newburg, trustees, a mortgage upon the property which had been purchased of the Ramsdells, and also upon the property lying on the east side of the river, purchased of the Dennings, Wiltsie, Coleman and others, and upon their railroad, to secure 1,000 bonds of \$1,000, amounting to \$1,000,000, to secure the payment of \$335,000 of the purchase money to the Ramsdells, and also for the purpose of constructing the proposed railroad and ferry. The \$335,000 purchase money due the Damsdells was represented by 335 bonds under that mortgage, and they were made a prior lien upon all the property covered by the mortgage. Subsequent to the execution of this mortgage. Subsequent to the execution of this mortgage the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company leased the mortgaged premises to the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company. The bonds were made payable in twenty years from date, with interest at seven per cent, payable semi-annually. Owing to the misfortunes of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, the interest upon the bonds secured by the above-mentioned was not paid, and foreclosure of the mortgage became necessary, which foreclosure was commenced by the trustees, Taylor and Townsend, in April, 1871. Previous to the commencement of the foreclosure the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway had gone into the hands of receivers, and about the time of the comferry connection between the Boston, Hart-1871. Previous to the commencement the foreclosure the Boston, Hart and Erie Railway had gone into hands of receivers, and about the time of the o

isti. Previous to the commencement of the foreclosure the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway had gone into the hands of receivers, and about the time of the commencement of the suit the company had been declared bankrupt, and assignees in bankruptey were appointed. The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad is encumbered by a mortgage for \$20,000,000, known as the Berdell mortgage, and after the commencement of this foreclosure suit William T. Hart, George Talbot Olyphant and Charles B. Clark were appointed trustees of the said Berdell mortgage in the place of former trustees, who had resigned. In consequence of the lease by the ferry company to the Boston, Hartford and Erie, the assignees in bankruptcy, the receivers and the trustees of the Berdell bonds were necessary parties to this foreclosure, and such assignees, receivers and trustees interposed defences to the suit. Trial was commenced before Judge Joseph F. Barnard, without a jury, at Newburg, on the 7th of January, 1872, and was finally concluded on the 21st of February, 1872, when judgment of foreclosure and sale was granted, directing that the 335 preferred bonds held by Mr. and Mrs. Homer Ramsdell be first paid out of the proceeds of the sale, and that the balance of the proceeds be paid to the holders of the non-preferred bonds, of which Mark Healey, of Boston, holds 340, and Joseph M. Clark, of Boston, holds 340, and Joseph M. Clark, of Boston, to M. Clark, \$115,000 31. The sale of the property was ordered to take place at the Orange Hotel, in this city, on the 3d day of May, 1872, under the direction of Eugene A. Brewster, referee. A portion of the bonds to be secured by this mortgage were never issued by the company, but the amount due at the date of the decree upon those that had been issued is about one million dollars. The decree is ninety-two folios in length. At noon to-day the sale took place, at the Orange Hotel. The attendance of citizens was quite large. M. A. Fowler, of Ponglikeepsie, was present for the property, &c., by the referee, Mr. F

FLORIDA.

The Senate Organized as a High Court of Impeachment to Try Governor Reed. TALLAHASSEE, May 3, 1872, In the Assembly yesterday Mr. Ormond offered

In the Assembly yesterday Mr. Ofmond offered the following:—
Resolved, That the Assembly proceed at twelve o'clock with the prosecution of the trial of Harrison Reed, and that the managers and counsel on the part of the Assembly take such proceedings to secure the immediate attendance of State witnesses as are necessary and proper to do in the premises. The High Court of Impeachment was organized. The Board of Managers on the part of the Assembly appeared to-day, Judge Emmons, the counsel for Governor Reed, moved that the respondent be discharged, claiming that the action of the Senate in adjourning last session after refusing to continue the case was, in law, an acquittal. The counsel for the Board asked for time to reply.

BELLIGERENT STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

TROY, N. Y., May 3, 1872. The Citizens' and the New York and Troy Steam oat companies both claim the same dock in this city. The Citizens' company have twice attempted to take possession of the dock, but were repulsed in each instance. The people of the city exhibit much feeling, mainly on behalf of the Citizens' company, and the Common Council have directed the City At-torney to take measures to dispossess the New York

THE DISCOVERY OF LIVINGSTONE.

[From the New York Tribune.] Since the time when the lying African escort of Dr. Livingstone came back to Zanzibar and announced his murder to hide their own treachery and descrtion, the most definite information in regard to the heroic explorer is that which we pub-

lish this morning. Despatches were received in London from Bombay on Wednesday announcing the arrival of a vessel from Zanzibar which brought the intelligence that the HERALD correspondent had met with Dr. Livingstone in the interior, and that both were safe. If this news is confirmed it will be a subject of profound congratulation throughout the civilized world. No private person in modern times has so powerfully enlisted the sympathies of all people of intelligence as this lion-hearted missionary, whose fanatical devotion to science has led him for so many years through a life of exile and privations, in the effort to widen the sphere of human knowledge and the area of civilization. The doubt which has rested upon his fate, the thought of unknown dangers which, if alive, he was daily confronting, the uncertainty whether the world was ever to profit by the rich accumulation of all these days of mysterious activity, all tended during the first years after his disappearance to surround his name with an interest in which anxiety and affection were equally mingled. Occasionally a report of his death would excite a nine days' rumor of sorrow and sympathy, or some hint of his presence in the interior would raise new hopes of his return. But the good and the bad news seemed alike untrustworthy, and the story of Livingstone seemed passing into a tradition, and the interest in him was unquestionably dying away into apathy, occasionally disturbed by the vehe ment protestations of his fast friend, Sir Roderick Murchison, whose strong faith that he would one day greet him in London never wavered until death removed him from the prospect.

matter with singular langor. It would seem that the nation which would send a great army into the heart of Abyssinia to rescue a few adventurers and obscure men, might have been expected to use a ship and a few of its soldiers to transport to the coast and send into the interior a party in search of this valuable and popular explorer. But it is possible that the considerations which prevented any energetic efforts to find him were, that if he were dead it would be almost impossible ever to ascertain the truth about his death, and if he were alive it was in the highest degree improbable that he was detained by anything except his own volition. It was not likely that he was a prisoner anywhere. Therefore, if he were living, there was every prospect of his returning when he was ready. These considerations might be satis factory to Cabinet Ministers, but there certainly was a large proportion of the reading and thinking people of the world who wanted to know where Dr. Livingstone was and what he was doing. It is most creditable to American liberality and enterprise that the editor of the New York Herald resolved, from his own ample resources, to attempt the solution of this question. A correspondent already somewhat familiar with African travel was selected for this important and arduous service, and an expedition was fitted out upon a generous scale, which started from Zanzibar a year ago, and, if the present good news should prove to be true, has at last accomplished a perfect and signal success.

The government of England treated the whole

The world of science will wait with impatience for the enormous contribution to geographical knowledge which Dr. Livingstone will bring back with him, and the press of America and of Europe will offer its cordial congratulations to the New YORK HERALD upon this most brilliant achievement—the merited reward of its energy and enterprise.

[From the Evening Express.]

DR. LIVINGSTONE. The Tribune handsomely and justly compliments the HERALD for its great enterprise and success, through one of its correspondents, in the pursuit of Dr. Livingstone. The zeul of an American journal compares most favorably to the languor of the British government and the indifference of the British press. Indeed, more than governments, States or Ministers, the press of this country takes the lead in every great work of discovery, invention, science and art. When devoted to the record or diffusion of knowledge, it is more than books, forums or pulpits. It speaks to millions daily, where others at best speak to but the few. All that is needed to make its power almost supreme on earth is the love of truth for the sake of the truth, respect for honest differences of opinion in Church, State and parties, fidelity to principle, the condemnation of all that is venal in politics, corrupting in social life and sordid in gain. The daily press become by the aid of telegraphs what Burke declared it to be in his time, "the history of the world for one day;" but it is more indeed just now, for it is day by day the history of the world-not merely for the days past, but of the day existing, and even, through the uses of electricity, from the opposite side of the globe, the history of the day to come. Among the recent enterprises none is more marked than this one of a correspondent of the HERALD penetrating the interior of Africa in pursuit of one so long lost and so eagerly looked for as Dr. Livingstone.

[From the Brooklyn Daily Eagle.] ZANZIBAR.

Of the remote and varied surprises of journalism Zanzibar is the latest. Students of geography, of course, had heard something of Zanzibar. name has had a more or less frequent place in commercial statistics and marine records, but that the average newspaper should experience a vital, present interest in Zanzibar appeared, the day before yesterday, as vague an improbability as could be sug-gested. Yet to-day "Zanzibar" is printed by millions of types, "Zanzibar" is on millions of lips throughout the civilized world. The Eagle of last evening enabled the local public to review its rusty geographical information, and gave some account of Zanzibar. Two recent events give significance and value to the historical facts about Zanzibar. First, it is the coming out place of Dr. Livingstone. During several years past the celebrated African explorer has been frequently reported "safe," and as often declared to be in imminent peril. At one time he has been rumored dead and eaten by "the natives;" at another time, elected King of a savage and naked nation; at another, married by a dusky Princess; at another, hiding in a mysterious wilderness from bloodthirsty foes; at another, slowly perishing of hunger and thirst in an impene-trable desert. These several stories might have been regarded as conclusive of adventurous missionary's fate, had each not been succeeded, with inflexible regularity, by positive announcements of his "safety." comfortable assurance was as varied as the narrative of disaster. Sometimes the scientistevangelist was "slowly moving along the coast." Sometimes he was pushing on to a final discovery he hoped to accomplish before turning his steps homeward. Sometimes he was detained by difficulties soon to be over-come. Sometimes he was "alive and well and in no haste to return." Much as mankind honored Livingstone mankind began to weary of this monotonous thing. If he were really dead he could not be mourned forever. If he were alive and preferred Africa to England a wide margin for difference of taste might be accorded him, but the popular sympathy would be limited. So Livingstone gradually faded from memory. During his protracted absence a new generation was growing up in scepticism of Livingstone. Young people as they matured to the age of thoughtfulness inclined to regard him as a myth, and some of the bolder began to deny that such a person ever existed. "Historic doubts of Livingstone" multiplied. It is quite probable that the eminent explorer would soon have been placed in the list of purely ideal characters, representing a thought or a principle rather than an individual. But sud-denly this drift of opinion is checked and popular belief in the premises is wholly changed. Unless telegrams are altogether deceptive or mis-

taken there is a Dr. Livingstone, he is alive and he is safe. The latest statement is

as clear as possible. He is at Zanzibar "with the American Stanley." The lat ter name adds to the interest of the surprise. Stanley is the leader of an expedition, organized and maintained by the New York Herald, with a view of searching for, and, if possible, finding the missing missionary. According to the emphatic story told by telegraph Stanley has successfully searched, has actually found and has finally captured his man. The contemporaries of the HERALD have made much fun of its African enterprise and affected to regard it as a pure invention. It is only fair to say, however, that the conception and execution of the design is a brilliant achievement, upon which the Herald may be excused for felicitating itself, and which no narrow journalistic jealousy should prevent the press recognizing. Now that Livingstone and Stanley are really safe it may be wondered what they will do withe the notoriety they have gained. Anywhere but at Zanzibar it would be valuable capital. Here they would at once receive an "ovation" and be invited to lecture. It is doubtful that the people of Zanzibar have the instinct thus to utilize their distinguished guests. But at least they have made Zanzibar famous, and as if that were not glory enough for one day, immediately after the announcement of their arrival comes the news that Zanzibar has been the scene of a terrible hurricane-a \$10,000,000 hurricane-a destructive tornado, compared with which the tempests of this part of the world are moderate gales. And so the hurricane and Livingstone have lifted remote and unfamiliar Zanzibar into prominence as one of the most noteworthy of recent sensations.

[From the Newark (N. J.) Journal, May 2.] HERALD has another chance to crow. A special to it from London says that news has been received in that city from Bombay that Livingstone, the African explorer, is safe with Stanley, the chief of the Herald corps of search, at Zanzibar. The Jour-nal despatches from the English metropolis to-day confirm the news. A vote of thanks from the civilized world is due our enterprising New York contemporary for this crowning success of its efforts in the cause of humanity and science. This latest news thoroughly disposes of the envious and ungenerous stories circulated by small potato journalists to the effect that Stanley and the HERALD expedition were myths.

[From the Washington Chronicle, May 3.] The New York Herald of yesterday publishes a dispatch from London, stating that news had been received via Bombay to the effect that Dr. Livingstone was safe at Zanzibar, on the eastern coast of Africa, in company with Stanley, the chief of the

HERALD expedition of search.

Dr. Livingstone left England in 1865 on a grand tour of African exploration. Letters were received from him at different times up to July, 1868, the date of his last communication. Indirect intelligence was received concerning his movements up to June, 1871, when letters were received from two Arab traders, announcing that Dr. Livingstone was at Manakoso, in Menama, during October and November, 1870, in a helpless condition, without means or followers.

In 1871 the New York Herald organized a special expedition to search for Dr. Livingstone, at the head of which was Mr. Stanley, who, in spite of almost incredible hardships, has prosecuted his mission with a noble determination and a happy result, which has just been made known. The latest communication from Mr. Stanley was dated September, 1871. If this despatch be authentic, the anxiety of the civilized world for the safety of the heroic explorer is now at rest. We congratulate the HERALD upon the result of its unique and benevolent enter-

[From the Hudson (N. Y.) Star, May 2.] A special despatch published in the New York HERALD of to-day reports "that Livingstone, the African explorer, is safe with Stanley, the chief of the HERALD Corps of Search, at Zanzibar.

A NEW FISHERY DIFFICULTY.

New Jersey Fishermen Pursued and Cap. tured by a Tugboat Crew on the Dela-ware-Governor Parker Called Upon-Great Excitement.

Pennsgrove is in Salem county, New Jersey, and nearly opposite Wilmington, Del., which State has a law that all persons fishing in the Delaware River shall pay a license of \$20 a year. Delaware State lays claim to the river, on the ground that the State named after the river has the greatest right to it. In Pennsgrove and vicinity there are hundreds of fishermen, for the river at that place is about two and a half miles in width.

On Thursday morning the fishermen from Penn grove were out pursuing their usual avocation, when a steam tug, from Wilmington, bore down upon the boats and demanded a surrender. The fishermen did the best they could to escape, and were chased to within 290 yards of the Jersey coast, where the tug was run aground and the boats and

where the tig was run aground and the botts and men captured.

The prizes were taken to Wilmington, where the fishermen were ordered to pay \$25 80 each; \$20 for the license and \$5 80 for the cost of the tig. Some of them paid, and others, not able to do so, were

of them paid, and others, not able to do so, were detained.

Yesterday morning a deputation waited on Governor Parker, in Trenton, and stated the case. They desired to know if Delaware State has a right to levy toil on citizens of New Jersey. They stated that fishing had been stopped, for the men were afraid to go out, fearful of having to pay the penalty like their brethren on Thursday.

The excitement among the fishermen in that part of Salem county is described as intense. There were scores who were ready to meet force with force, and proposed to arm the boats, go out fishing as usual and fight all who came to capture them. Better counsels, however, prevailed, and a deputation was appointed to wait upon Governor Parker for his opinion and prompt action.

Many of the fishermen are described as poor men, unable to pay the tax, and the deputation alleged that if New Jersey did not grant protection to her sons the fishing trade of Salem county would suffer greatly.

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sons the fishing trade of Salem county would suffer greatly.

The deputation were almost afraid that the peace would be broken before they returned, so exasperated are the fishermen about what they consider interference with their rights.

The Jersey fishermen are said to have been fishing in the Jersey channel, on the Jersey side, when they were chased and captured.

It was a matter of so much moment that Governor Parker and Attorney General Gilchrist were to hold a consultation on the subject last night, and send a decision down to the fishermen, so that they might know the law from the best authorities.

JOSEPHINE M'CARTY. UTICA, N. Y., May 3, 1872.

In the McCarty murder case the prosecution rested to-day. L. H. Babcock opened for the defence, speaking from two o'clock until the adjournment at six o'clock. The case excites but little at-

THE BONARD WILL CASE.

Yesterday was fixed by Surrogate Hutchings for the final argument of counsel in the Bonard will case. Onite a forensic conflict was expected over this last struggle of the lawyers for the deceased's money. Judge Porter arrived in Court shortly before the appointed hour, ready for the fray. Coudert Brothers and several trusty retainers appeared fully equipped and anxious for a victorious contest on behalf of the innumerable unvictorious contest on behalf of the innumerable unknown French heirs. John G. Boyd was also on
hand for the legal tournament, fully determined to
sustain the last will, drawn by himself, or die in
the attempt. Niles and Bagley appeared in defence
of their cient, Jones. But all were doomed to disappointment. There was no Surrogate in Court,
Mr. Hutchings having had pressing official business
at Albany. Bergh was not there. Hope deferred,
hath, it is said, made his heart sick. His co-executor, A. H. Campbell, has got tired of the will business, and was also absent. The case was, of
course, indefinitely adjourned.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

A three story frame building, No. 763 Atlantic avenue, was destroyed by fire last evening, between seven and eight o'clock. The building. which was owned by Patrick Riley, caught fire from which was owned by Patrick Riley, caught fire from the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp in the grocery store of Mrs. Gunn, on the first floor of the house and whose loss on stock was \$1,000; insured in the National Insurance Company, of Brooklyn. The loss on building was \$1,500; insured. Bernard Gray and John Gorman, who occupied apartments on the second floor, lose \$200 cach; \$150 loss was sustained by a widow who lodged on the third floor. An adjoining structure, owned by P. Reilly, was damaged to the extent of \$300. The first floor was occupied by Patrick Dowd as a liquor saloon. The loss is estimated at \$1,000. Insured in the Nassau Company. Company.